









## Experts See Loopholes

## Nixon Expected to Sign Law Limiting Campaign Spending

By Ben A. Franklin

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (NYT).—The Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 is expected to be signed into law by President Nixon tomorrow, starting what some hope will be a revolution of rectitude in the makeup of American political finance.

Not since February, 1925, when the Federal Corrupt Practices Act became law for most of its 47 years it has been regarded as more than a mere law—has there been any significant congressional tightening of federal campaign funding and spending rules.

But the new law—FECA for short—appears to have its own loopholes, not all of them obvious.

For instance, talking with a reporter this week, an experienced Democratic fund raiser, who asked not to be identified, called the contribution disclosure and reporting provisions of the new law "so tight that it's going to drive a lot of money underground—you know, the green stuff, cash—under the table."

"Like prohibition, I don't think this will work."

A more obvious loophole and a source of confusion in the new law is that it will not go into effect for 60 days after the President signs it—on April 7 if he signs the act tomorrow.

There is thus the possibility of massive "prepending" of election money already in hand to defeat the new public reporting and disclosure provisions, which would not go into effect until April 7.

None of the early contributors will be identified, as they would have to be under the new law.

The delay may also mean that candidates in the important early primary elections in New Hampshire on March 7, Florida on March 14, Illinois on March 21 and Wisconsin on April 4 are effectively exempt from its provisions.

On the other hand, for some provisions it may not. Lawyers here are still trying to decide.

The 60-day delay is certain to mean a bookkeeping nightmare

for candidates in those states whose primaries fall near April 7. In Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, for example, candidates and committees supporting candidates for all federal offices in each state's April 23 primary will be the first clearly forced to comply with the FECA requirement that they file in Washington two complete pre-election lists of major contributions and expenditures, one on the 15th and another on the fifth day before the balloting.

## No Rules Yet

As of now, there are no interpretive rules, procedures, regulations or reporting forms prepared to implement this requirement, and there may be none until late March.

Yet, on April 10 and again on April 20, the law apparently will require a detailed public report from Pennsylvania and Massachusetts primary candidates listing all contributions of \$100 or more by name, address, occupation and "principal place of business," plus an accounting of all campaign expenditures.

Failure to file, tardiness, omission or deception is punishable by a \$1,000 fine and a year in prison, or both, for each offense.

It would be evidence of a further violation—more severely punishable—should the expenditure reports disclose spending by any candidate for advertising on television or radio, in a telephone campaign, in newspapers or magazines or on billboards of more than \$50,000, or a dollar figure arrived at by multiplying the voting-age population by 10 cents, whichever is greater.

Thus the new law includes campaign spending limits as well as stricter financial accounting and reporting requirements.

The spending ceilings are relatively severe when compared with the sky-high limit—outlets of some recent campaigns supported by wealthy candidates or moneyed special-interest groups. Exceeding the spending limit is a violation punishable by a fine of \$5,000 or five years in prison, or both.

Whether the spending limits are to be interpreted as applicable retroactively—whether, for instance, a Pennsylvania presidential primary candidate who managed to spend before April 7 his entire primary limit on television and/or count it against his spending limit—is one of the difficult legal questions being pondered by officials here.

## 14 Turks Arrested

ANKARA, Feb. 6 (AP).—Military law authorities today announced the capture here of 14 leftist terrorists said to be members of the Turkish People's Liberation Army, blamed for bombings, bank holdups and kidnappings, including the kidnapping murder of an Israeli diplomat.



CANINE SPLENDOR—What the well dressed dog wore last Friday when it was 10° F (—12° C) in Louisville, Ky. A full suit of clothes, including shoes and hat and he was ready for any and all winter sports as happy owner played alongside.

## McGovern Assails Opponents For Their Vietnam Records

CHICAGO, Feb. 6 (UPI).—Sen.

George S. McGovern departed from his usual soft-spoken manner yesterday to denounce his main competitors in the race for the Democratic presidential nomination for having Vietnam records that differ little from President Nixon's.

His prepared speech to the annual meeting of the Illinois Farmers' Union in Springfield denounced Sen. Edmund S. Muskie as a "weathervane" candidate trying to exploit the farm issue, and off-the-cuff statements by Sen. McGovern brought even harsher criticism of Sen. Muskie and Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey and Henry M. Jackson.

"There is very little difference in the record of Nixon, Muskie, Humphrey and Jackson," he said. "They have failed the test of leadership on that central issue of the 1960s. These men in one way or another are the architects of the Vietnam program."

A newspaper poll today showed that Mr. Nixon is leading his closest Republican rival in the March 7 New Hampshire primary by a 5-to-1 margin.

The Boston Globe said in a copyrighted story that Mr. Nixon is favored by 71 percent over Rep. Paul N. McCloskey, of California, with 14 percent and Rep. John Ashbrook, of Ohio, 4 percent.

Sen. McGovern did not mention Sen. Muskie by name, but aides said he was the candidate meant when Sen. McGovern spoke of a candidate "expressing new-found concern when it's time to harvest the farm vote."

Sen. Muskie also was in Illinois yesterday and defended himself from the avalanche of Republican criticism for his sharp rebuke of Mr. Nixon's latest Vietnam peace proposal.

Sen. Muskie told an Eastern Illinois University audience at Charleston that his criticism of Mr. Nixon's offer reflected what many Americans have told him. "I felt an obligation," he said, "not as a presidential candidate but as a U.S. senator, to get involved in offering any suggestions I might have to prospects for its success."

He said he would rather win the war than win an election.

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## Pressure Mounts, Talks Continue in U.S. Dock Strike

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6

(UPI).—Negotiators in the 120-day West Coast dock strike kept talking today as pressure mounted in Washington for Congress to order an end of the long walkout.

Representatives of the Pacific Maritime Association and International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union resumed their talks this afternoon.

They had met for five hours yesterday with arbitrator Sam Kagel, but no progress was reported.

The ILWU also met with representatives of Pacific Coast grain elevators to discuss a separate contract which would get wheat and other grains moving.

In Key Biscayne, Fla., where President Nixon is spending the weekend, White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler accused ILWU president Harry Bridges of intransigence and making "veiled threats against the nation" in testimony Friday before Congress.

Mr. Bridges said then that if the government forces longshoremen back to work, the union has "friends" overseas, and some of the ships loaded under a forced settlement in the United States "might not come back."

U.S. Said to Oppose Bid NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (AP).—The Sunday News today quoted

another bank. The newly discovered account was opened at the Union Bank's office at Winterthur, about 40 kilometers from Zurich. There was no information on who deposited the money and in whose name. A highly placed Union Bank source said he understood it was not Mrs. Irving.

Mrs. Irving used the name "Elsie R. Hughes" in cashing three McGraw-Hill checks totaling \$50,000 and made out to "H.R. Hughes." Last week, investigators then found that \$49,000 of the money was deposited at the Swiss Bank Corp. in Zurich by Mrs. Irving, this time posing as Hanna Rosenkranz.

Mr. Irving has claimed that, for a reason unknown to him, Mr. Hughes asked that Mrs. Irving deposit the checks in a Swiss account. She did, and she subsequently withdrew the funds in cash to deposit most of it in a second account. Some was reportedly used to purchase growth securities. The name used by Mrs. Irving, Hanna Rosenkranz, is that of the current wife of Mrs. Irving's former husband.

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## Husband Immune While in America

## Swiss Ask U.S. to Extradite Mrs. Irving

ZURICH, Feb. 6 (AP).—Swiss authorities announced last night that they are seeking extradition from the United States of Mrs. Clifford Irving, wife of the American author who wrote the disputed Howard Hughes book.

Zurich District Attorney Peter Velleff said that an international warrant for the arrest of the Swiss-born Edith Irving, 39, has been radioed to New York via Interpol, the international police organization.

He explained that extradition of her husband cannot be demanded because he is an American citizen staying in the United States.

The district attorney said Swiss authorities would seek the arrest of Mrs. Irving, 41, if he should leave the United States and enter another country.

Swiss warrants for both Irvings had been made out a week ago, citing suspicion of fraud and forgery of documents in connection with \$650,000 that was intended for the exclusive billboards when McGraw-Hill Inc., a New York publisher, gave it to Mr. Hughes.

A Third Account The district attorney also disclosed that 120,000 francs (about \$30,000) has been frozen in an account at the Union Bank of Switzerland and is believed part of the \$200,000 missing from the McGraw-Hill money on deposit in another bank.

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## Obituaries

## Marianne Moore, 84, Dies; Prize-Winning U.S. Poet

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (NYT).—Marianne Moore, 84, the prize-winning poet, died in her sleep yesterday at her home here.

For nearly two years she had been a semi-invalid. One of her last appearances in public was in May, 1967, when she was introduced to André Voznesensky, the Russian poet, at a reception at Grace Mansion, the New York mayor's residence. She accompanied the guests by reciting some of Mr. Voznesensky's verses, which she had read in translation.

## Subtle Imagery

A writer with the dazzling ability to describe things as if she were observing them for the first time and with a remarkable talent for subtle imagery, Marianne Craig Moore was one of the country's most laureled poets and among its most ingenious talkers and public personalities. Her awards included the 1952 Pulitzer Prize.

A slight (5 feet 3-1/2 inches) woman with luminous, suggestive blue-gray eyes, she was immediately recognizable for her invariable attire—a cape and a tricorn hat. "I like the tricorn shape," she explained, "because it conceals the defects of the head."

Her face, likened to that of an angelic Mary Poppins, was round and soft and, although lines of age creased it over the years, it never lost its glow.

Her remarks, delivered in a Middle Western drawl, charmed and enthralled persons as disparate as Casey Stengel, E. E. Cummings and John Hay Whitney, about whose horse Tom Fool she wrote a poem. It read in part:

## "Durable Poetry"

Although T. S. Eliot, expressing a generally held view, once remarked that "her poems form part of the small body of durable poetry written in our time," and although W. H. Auden confessed to pining for her, Miss Moore did not think of herself as a poet in the popular sense, one who wrote resonant sonnets, epics and odes. She was "an observer," she said.

"In fact, the only reason I know for calling my work poetry at all is that there is no other category in which to put it," she said.

"I think the thing that attracted me to put things in verse was rhythm," she told an interviewer on her 75th birthday in 1962. "Someone said the accents should be set so it would be impossible for any reader to get them wrong. If you can read it in 10 different ways, it's no good. That's very important to me."

"There are patterns in verse, just as you have restatement after contrast in music—as you have in Bach particularly. Also, I admire the legerdemain of saying a lot in few words."

## A Catechism Opening

Miss Moore took pride in catching attention with the first lines of her poems. "I am very careful with my first lines," she advised a questioner. "I put it down. I scrutinize it. I test it. I evaluate it."

One of her poems, "Values in Use," illustrates her concept of a catechism opening, as well as her economy of phrase and her use of aphorism to make an ironic and faintly pessimistic thrust. It reads:

I attended school and I liked the place—  
Grass and little locust-leaf shadows like lace.  
Writing was discussed. They said,  
"We create  
Values in the process of living,  
daren't wait  
Their historical progress." Be  
abstract  
And you'll wish you'd been  
specific: it's a fact.  
Was I studying? Values in  
use.

"Judged on their own ground."  
Am I still abstract?  
Walking along, a student said  
offhand,  
"Relevant" and "plausible" were  
words I understand.  
A pleasing statement, anonymous  
friend.  
Certainly the means must not  
defeat the end.

## Lord Crowther

LONDON, Feb. 6 (AP).—Lord Crowther, 64, a distinguished economist, educator and journalist, collapsed and died of a heart attack last night at London's Heathrow Airport. He was chancellor of the Open University, which put college courses on television for credits toward a degree. He was also chairman and former editor of the Economist, the weekly news magazine.

He resigned as chairman of the Trust House Forte hotels and catering group 10 days ago, along with six of his supporters. They had urged shareholders to accept a takeover bid from Allied Breweries, which eventually failed in the face of opposition from the majority on the board.

He served in the Ministries of Supply and Labor during World War II and was deputy head of the joint war production staff at the Ministry of Production.

## John Lital

WOODLAND HILLS, Calif., Feb. 6 (AP).—John Lital, 77, a character actor whose career spanned

## George Bennehan

WILLOW, N.Y., Feb. 6 (NYT).—George Bennehan, 77, a newspaper and magazine promotion executive for 40 years, died Friday. He was a founder and first president of the National Newspaper Promotion Association.

## Dr. Chester Keefe

BOSTON, Feb. 6 (NYT).—Dr. Chester Scott Keefe, 74, an internationally known medical leader, died Thursday. Dr. Keefe, Wade Professor of Medicine Emeritus at Boston University School of Medicine and University Professor Emeritus at Boston University, had been a special medical adviser to the government in the Eisenhower administration.

Dr. Keefe was in charge of distribution of penicillin to civilians during World War II, when supplies of the then-new antibiotic were severely limited.

A former dean of the Boston University School of Medicine and chairman of its division of medicine, Dr. Keefe also served for nearly two decades as physician in chief of University Hospital and director of its Evans Memorial Department of Clinical Research.

## Col. Westray Boyce

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (WP).—Col. Westray Battle Boyce, 70, who served from July, 1945, to March, 1947, as the second commander of the Women's Army Corps (WAC), died Monday.

Col. Boyce, who enlisted in the WAC (then known as the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps) in 1942, shortly after it was created, succeeded Oveta Culp Hobby as the organization's commander.

## Francis Bellamy

BOSTON, Feb. 6 (NYT).—Francis Rufus Bellamy, author and magazine editor, 85, died Wednesday.

Mr. Bellamy edited and published The Outlook magazine from 1927 to 1932, was executive editor of The New Yorker in 1933, edited and published Fiction Parade and Golden Book magazine from 1935 to 1938, and edited Scribner's Commentator in 1939-40.

He was special Washington correspondent of the Reader's Digest from 1941 to 1955, and became president of University Publishers in 1958.

## Philip Liebmann

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (NYT).—Philip Liebmann, 56, former president of Liebmann Breweries, makers of Rheingold Beer, died Wednesday. Four years after entering the family business, Mr. Liebmann began the annual "Miss Rheingold" beauty contests. They brought fame to such beauties as Jinx Falkenberg, the first Miss Rheingold, and profits to the company through sharply higher sales.

## Stefano Pirandello

ROME, Feb. 6 (AP).—Stefano Pirandello, 76, son of the late Luigi Pirandello, the famous playwright, and himself a noted playwright under the pen name

## 33 Are Arrested In Spain as Chiefs Of Basque Rebels

BILBAO, Spain, Feb. 6 (AP).—Police announced here yesterday that they have detained 33 important chiefs of the separatist guerrilla organization ETA (Basque Land and Liberty) along with four persons connected with the kidnapping of local industrialist Lorenzo Zabala Jan. 19.

ETA, an organization seeking independence of the three Spanish Basque provinces, has long been a headache for Generalissimo Francisco Franco's government.

The organization is blamed for a wave of terrorist activity including bank holdups and the abduction of Mr. Zabala, released four days later after his kidnappers agreed to the kidnapping demand to reinstate 183 discharged workers.

Police said the men detained include Jose Urquiza, of San Sebastian, who was said to be local chief of ETA's "Military Front," and Jesus Maria Muniz, described as the link between the Military Front and the organization's executive committee.

Police said two other members of the Military Front, Eusebio Mendizabal and Ramon Sagazan, and Pedro Ignacio Perez, chief of ETA's "Political Front," have been identified but are at large.

They said Mr. Perez, under the cover name of "Wilson," took part in an assault on the Spanish Embassy in London Jan. 7.



Marianne Moore, in 1959.

of Stefano Landi, died yesterday. Author of a number of theatrical works, he won the Viareggio Prize in 1936 for his fiction book "Il Muro di Casa" (The House's Wall).

## Jeno Bartal

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (NYT).—Jeno Bartal, a cellist and conductor, 72, died Friday.

He had a long run at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel as a conductor and appeared twice at United Nations Staff Day special events, in 1964 and 1969. He played the cello and conducted orchestras for society events in many cities.

## Muriel Adams

MIAMI, Feb. 6 (NYT).—Mrs. Muriel Vanderbilt Adams noted society woman, died Thursday. She was in her early seventies. She was the daughter of William K. Vanderbilt, former president of the New York Central Railroad and a great-grandson of the founder of the Vanderbilt fortune.

## Some Africans Disappointed As UN Quits Addis Ababa

By William Borders

ADDIS ABABA, Feb. 6 (NYT).—Weary delegates streamed out of this mountainous capital city yesterday on their way home from the special meeting of the United Nations Security Council.

Many of the several dozen African diplomats who had come as participants or observers expressed frustration about the major event of the one-week session—the defeat of a strong resolution on Rhodesia. Britain vetoed it Friday night.

"But we passed four other resolutions and, most important, we skirted up a bit of interest in what's happening on this continent," said an official of a West African country.

The idea of this special session, the first held away from New York in 20 years, was that it would generate a new understanding of Africa's problems.

Fast Pace of Meetings  
But because of the fast pace of meetings and backroom bargaining, the delegates spent most of their time in the ornate conference hall, in the glossy new Hilton Hotel, or riding up and down the hill that separates them, in limousines provided by the Ethiopian government.

"If they'd just take a walk around Addis, instead of talking, they'd see what Africa's all about," a young Ethiopian complained the other day, over a cup of strong domestic coffee.

Ethiopia, which is one of the least developed countries in the world, possesses almost every one of Africa's most serious problems. Twenty-five million people have an average per capita in-

come of \$65 a year, and only one out of 20 of them can read.

There is only one doctor in the country for every 62,000 people, the infant mortality rate is 16 percent, and the average life expectancy 35 years.

In Addis, the poverty is all the more noticeable because of the feudal luxury that characterizes the court of Emperor Haile Selassie, who has been the absolute ruler of this country for 42 years.

One night early in the session, the emperor honored the Security Council with a lavish banquet at which dozens of waiters in red knickers and tallocats poured champagne and two other kinds of French wine.

On their way from the Hilton to the heavily guarded palace, the diplomats rode by the edge of one of the city's many slum areas. Acres and acres of tin-roofed shacks are crowded together by twisting, rutted dirt roads that are lined with aimless young men who have nothing to do.

Like most of the leaders of modern Africa, the emperor runs a tight, authoritarian government, allowing little opposition. University students who planned to stage a demonstration outside the conference hall Friday were dispersed by policemen when they were still several miles away.

## U.K. Exhibits in Peking

LONDON, Feb. 6 (UPI).—Britain will stage an industrial technology exhibition in Peking next year, the Department of Trade and Industry said today.

## Boeing to Sell SST Mockup As Just Junk

SEATTLE, Feb. 6 (UPI).—The only full-scale model of the U.S. supersonic transport is going to be dismantled and sold for junk by Boeing. Funding for the SST was defeated by Congress last year.

Boeing announced it would open bids Feb. 18 on dismantling and removing the \$6,000,000 mockup, which cost more than \$4 million. The junk will include 30,000 pounds of aluminum, 5,000 pounds of wood, 10,000 pounds of steel and 5,000 pounds of copper wire.

## New Malta Talks Will Begin Today

ROME, Feb. 6 (Reuters).—Malta's Premier Dom Mintoff and British Defense Secretary Lord Carrington will meet here tomorrow for talks which could finally decide whether British forces stay on Malta.

It will be the third meeting between the two ministers since a two-month Maltese-British deadlock was broken here on Jan. 15—the day which Mr. Mintoff had earlier set as a deadline for the evacuation of British forces.

NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns arrived here today from Brussels to take part in tomorrow's discussions. "It is not easy to make forecasts," he told reporters at the airport. "The fact that I am here, however, shows that they may be successful."

## Ghana Voids '71 Devaluation, Repudiates \$94-Million Debt

ACCRA, Ghana, Feb. 6.—The new military head of Ghana nullified a two-month-old devaluation of its currency, the cedi, yesterday and announced that his government had repudiated \$94-million debt to four British companies.

The 44 percent devaluation of the cedi invoked last Dec. 27 was a prime factor in the coup that led to the ouster of Prime Minister Kofi A. Busia on Jan. 13.

In a nationwide radio and television broadcast yesterday, the leader of the coup, Col. I. K. Acheampong, said that the cedi had been revalued by 42 percent, effective tomorrow. It will be worth 78 U.S. cents instead of the present 55 cents.

The colonel also said the National Redemption Council government had rejected the \$94-million debt incurred under Kwame Nkrumah, because they were "fraught with corruption, fraud and other forms of irregularities."

The government also repudiated \$72 million of accrued interest on the debt up to Feb. 24, 1966, when President Nkrumah was overthrown. Col. Acheampong said debts contracted after the coup would be accepted as binding without further examination.

## Arbitration Offered

He said that Ghana was prepared to meet its creditors at international arbitration over the decisions. The government is committed to raising the living standard of Ghanaians, he said, adding that this was impossible

under present debt settlement arrangements.

The British companies involved are the Parkinson group of companies, Seawork Ltd., Newport Shipbuilding and Engineering and Swan Hunter and Richardson.

Col. Acheampong pledged that his government would honor long-term loans and credits granted by the World Bank, the International Development Association, the United States and other governments. He said this would be done in accordance with agreed terms.

## British Deplete Action

LONDON, Feb. 6 (Reuters).—The British government strongly deplores Ghana's repudiation of some debts, officials said here today.

The British government regarded this as contravening the principle of the sanctity of contracts, the officials said.

## Miners Stage March To Trafalgar Square

LONDON, Feb. 6 (Reuters).—Thousands of striking British coal miners marched in an orderly protest rally to Trafalgar Square today.

The strike for more pay by 280,000 miners may be coupled this week by a work-to-rule and overtime ban by 107,000 power station workers, who will be seeking a better salary offer in negotiations tomorrow.

With coal supplies dwindling, the government may move to declare a state of emergency this week—perhaps after a cabinet meeting on Tuesday.

## THIS IS THE TWIN SEAT ON TWA's AMBASSADOR SERVICE IN ECONOMY. NO OTHER AIRLINE HAS IT.

It's a small part of TWA's total Ambassador Service to America. First we throw out the old seats on our 707's. Then we throw out the old everything else. Now you'll find new colours, new fabrics, new carpets. In fact, new everything else. As well as one or two other things

exclusive to TWA passengers. You'll be offered the choice of three meals in economy, for example. Most airlines give no choice. And you'll have the choice of two films. Most airlines show one, or none. Then we have a new terminal in New York (for TWA passengers only), with

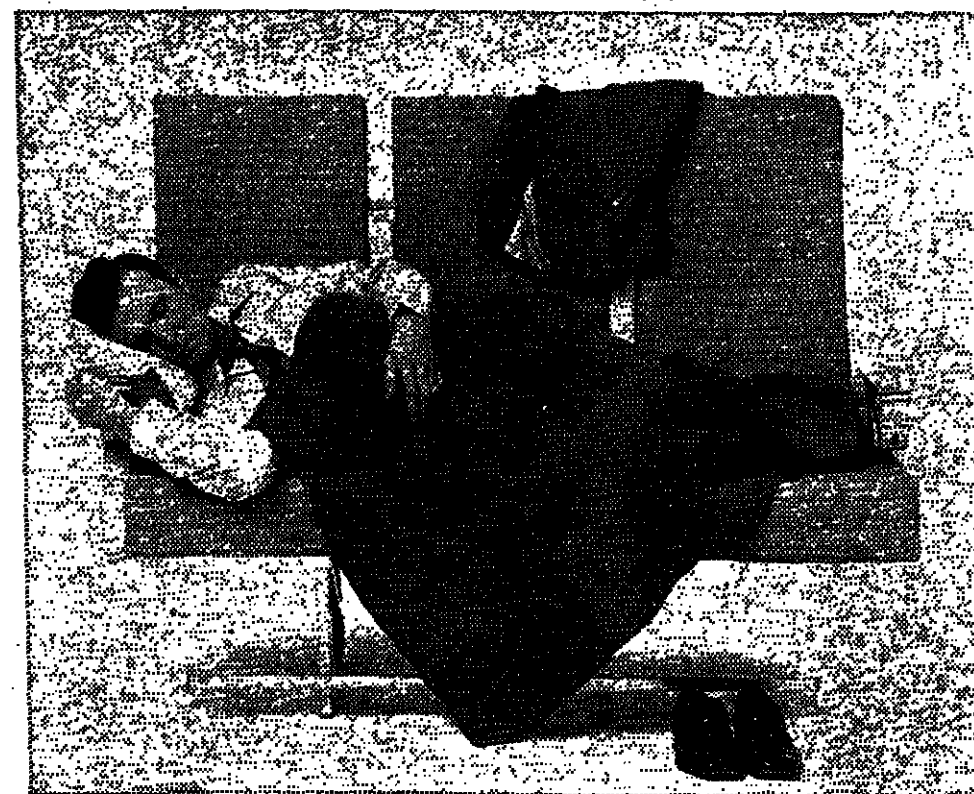
its own customs and immigration. Most airlines, twenty nine to be precise, still share one old terminal. However, we feel it's our 707 twin seat that may tempt you to try TWA next time you fly to America. If so we're sure it's our total Ambassador Service that will make you fly back with us.



It can be three across, like the seats on other airlines' 707's.



But it can also be two across, unlike the seats on other 707's.



It can even be a couch when the plane's not full.



Alternatively, it can add a new dimension to in-flight entertainment.



\*IATA requires us to make a nominal charge for in-flight entertainment. Add for alcoholic beverages in economy class.



## The Breaking of Nations

In the immediate wake of World War II, there was much talk of a larger synthesis for mankind, of "One World"—the title of Wendell Willkie's vastly popular book—or at least of Atlantic union, or European union. The globe had been divided in a massive dichotomy, with the good guys against the bad guys, and the victorious good guys thought, or hoped, that their common aspirations during the struggle would be enough to bind them together in the peace.

That hope proved vain. First came a new dichotomy: the Stalinist empire confronted the non-Communist world. Simultaneously, the third world began to break away from its colonial rulers. And that impulse, sometimes combined with economic revolution, sometimes working against it, penetrated deeply into the state system that existed before the global conflict. The surface homogenization produced by ever swifter communications among peoples and the technological imitations that came with it, the diplomatic, economic and military alignments that grew out of power bloc confrontations, did not hinder—indeed, may have intensified—the almost frantic search for cultural, linguistic, religious identity among ever smaller groups within the nations.

Sometimes this fashioning springs from actual exploitation and wrongs inflicted on minorities by majorities in each state. Sometimes it arises from a sense that governmental institutions have grown too large—that participatory democracy is needed. Sometimes it is a mystique or a myth—the need for old glories to color a drab present. And very frequently all of these are present in the creed which some embattled minority adopts.

One can find such elements in acute form

in Northern Ireland and in the secession of Bangladesh (in the latter case, of course, a majority was seceding from a dominant minority—and the southern Irish consider the Catholics of the north to be part of their own majority). They can be found, too, in the United States, not only among the blacks, Indians, Chicanos and Puerto Ricans, but in many other ethnic groups. Indeed, the United States, land of many peoples, is troubled by a mingled revolt against bigness and a search for ethnic identities on a scale unique in the history of the melting pot. Such identities always existed—they were what the melting pot was supposed to fuse into nationality. Now, however, third and fourth generation citizens are turning back, consciously, toward the roots which first and second generation Americans had renounced.

The dilemma of the nations is very real. There is a need for bigness in this complex world, a need to transcend old boundaries. Economic groups like the Common Market recognize that fact; so do alliances such as NATO. Religious ecumenism is another aspect of this trend, marching with a fashioning process in which, for example, Latin has ceased to be the sole liturgical language of Roman Catholicism.

But there is also a need for the recognition of the values of diversity, of cultural traditions that may be divisive, but lend variety to the human scene. The tragedy is not that this diversity is promoted, but that it is advanced with bombs; not that it disturbs the smooth face of conformity but that it denies the genuine necessity for a larger synthesis in many areas. This need need not be a time of the breaking of nations—but it will be if the insistence on diversity and the insistence on unity come to blows rather than to accommodation.

## 'Proximity' Talks?

Middle East peace prospects slightly improved last week with Israel's acceptance of American proposals for "close proximity" talks on reopening the Suez Canal and with the issuance of a Soviet-Egyptian communiqué calling for resumption of United Nations efforts to promote a wider Arab-Israeli settlement. There was added encouragement from the apparent failure of the Kremlin to make specific new arms commitments to President Sadat during his two-day visit to Moscow. This should sober Egypt's impatient hawk, at least temporarily, and may inspire greater flexibility in Egyptian diplomacy.

But even if negotiations can be revived in some form, there is still no indication that either side is prepared to make the concessions that will be necessary to break their prolonged deadlock.

To the contrary, Prime Minister Golda Meir has recently spelled out more explicitly than ever before Israeli territorial demands in Sinai and elsewhere that the Arabs have repeatedly rejected. And President Sadat continues to insist that Egyptian troops be permitted to cross the canal as part of any interim settlement, a demand that Mrs. Meir has flatly rejected.

If negotiations are to have any meaning, the Israelis must be willing to explore measures to insure their security—a perfectly understandable Israeli concern—that do not involve outright annexation of substantial chunks of Arab territory. New extended

borders which Israel regards as secure may not be recognized by Israel's neighbors. Unless boundaries can be established that are both "secure and recognized," as called for in Security Council Resolution 242, there can be no lasting peace in the Middle East or real security for anybody.

But if the Israelis are to be asked to return ultimately to their old borders with but minor adjustments, giving up their hard-won, favorable military positions in Sinai, it is essential that this strategic desert area never again become a springboard for Egyptian armor massed against Israel. President Sadat's demand to put troops across the canal in conjunction with a Suez agreement is wholly incompatible with his professed desire for peace in the context of an overall settlement.

These and other substantive differences which continue to separate the two sides will oblige any mediator to play more than a passive role in attempting to promote agreement, whether he be Joseph J. Sisco, the United States Assistant Secretary of State, or the UN Ambassador, Gunnar Jarring, who has also been exploring ways to get the talks started again. In either case the mediator's task would be greatly facilitated by the American formula for proximity discussions, perhaps in the same or nearby hotels in New York. Prompt Egyptian acceptance of the formula would be an encouraging token of Cairo's—and Moscow's—peaceful intentions.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## International Opinion

### Mass Murder Threat in Bangladesh

At present the most urgent human problem facing the young state of Bangladesh is the threatened murder of large segments of the estimated 1.5 million Bihari. Consisting now mostly of women and children, the remainder of the Bihari community constitutes absolutely no threat to the new nation. But since all Pakistani prisoners of war have been shipped to India, the Bihari are the only available target for Bengali desires for vengeance. Prime Minister Mujibur Rahman wants to save the Bihari and punish only those who committed crimes of collaboration with the Pakistani troops. But, as in other matters too, he is under pressure from extremists and hesitates to risk his popularity on this issue. The only realistic solution would seem to be emigration of the Bihari, who have expressed a desire to resettle in Pakistan or some other Moslem country. Pakistan, which long exploited the loyalty of the Bihari in its conflict with the Bengali, has a certain moral obligation to accept

these people. India too, bears a heavy responsibility for the fate of the Bihari community, having pledged to protect the ethnic minorities in Bangladesh. The model action of the Indian Army in protecting West Pakistani soldiers and civilians following Pakistan's capitulation justifies the hope that Delhi will not ignore its obligation toward the Bihari in Bangladesh.

—From *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

### Bloody Sunday

The volleys fired by English paratroopers at peaceful demonstrators, in whose ranks there walked women and children, completely laid bare the essence of the English colonialists' hypocritical policy in Ulster.

Prime Minister Heath and Home Secretary Maudling have asserted many times in Parliament that the English forces in Northern Ireland are carrying out an exclusively humane mission—safeguarding "law and order." This was a lie from beginning to end.

—From *Pravda* (Moscow).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 7, 1897

PARIS.—Austria-Hungary's preparations for the reform of the currency have been followed with keen interest in the world of finance, and this interest has been more intense since the recent publication of the Tsar's "ukaz" signaling the brilliant success of Russia's effort in the same direction. Four years have passed since the laws for the reform went into effect. The first step was the accumulation of gold needed for the redemption of state notes.

### Fifty Years Ago

February 7, 1922

WASHINGTON.—President Harding has asked the Secretary of the Navy to provide him immediately with full information as to the status of ships now under construction in the shipyards, in view of the probable suspension in the very near future of all work on preassigned vessels. The President, however, does not intend to take any definite steps toward the scrapping of ships until the powers ratify the treaties.



## The Shape of Stalemate

By C. L. Sulzberger

THE AVIV—Israel's present policy, which focuses on long-range peace rather than any interim solution paying the way to that goal, is founded upon strategic thinking. This, in turn, is based on the logic of to have and to hold—until there is real assurance that shooting won't start up again.

Although prepared to go through the motions of indirect negotiation with the Arabs (who refuse direct talks), Israel clearly is not prepared to conclude any interim agreement which involves abandoning its present positions along the Suez Canal. That is, it won't accept such a temporary solution unless absolutely convinced that the shooting is permanently over, even if legal peace has yet to come.

### Time Is an Ally

Despite international pressures for some sign of movement away from war and toward peace, Israel believes time is for the first time on its side and that it can afford an adamant stand. It is persuaded that it is now harder for Egypt to go on indefinitely without peace than it is for Israel, expensive as the burden is for this country.

Moreover, it feels that for the first time since Israel's birth 24 years ago there is an equilibrium with the Arabs and, militarily, their position is at least as dangerous as that of Israel. The Egyptian commanders don't want to pay the price of war under prevailing circumstances, according to this reckoning.

This equilibrium is already militarily apparent. For the first time Cairo and Damascus would be in greater danger, should fighting resume, than Tel Aviv or Jerusalem. Existing cease-fire lines have changed previously strategic geography.

Furthermore, from the canal

positions Israel's planners need only plan to repel an attack. Egypt's planners must plan to cross a difficult barrier and push on to Israel proper, something they cannot do without a powerful ground army and immense air force exceeding their present capacities.

### Rethinking Strategy

There is also psychological equilibrium. Militarily, both sides must cease even conjectural planning for all-out victory. The Arabs can no longer even fantasize about driving Israel into the sea. Israel cannot hope to dictate a battlefield peace to the huge surrounding Arab area—even after success in another round of fighting.

The global political situation has also changed since the 1967 war because of the introduction of complex new weapons systems on both sides. Israel's own air force is worth perhaps five times that of the six-day war, and Egyptian defensive and offensive capacities in the air have mounted greatly.

The new generation of weapons on both sides, including missiles, MIG-23s, Phantoms and all kinds of electronic gear, has made even Israel, with its technically competent industrial base, less rather than more self-sufficient. The Egyptians are wholly dependent on Russia for modern armaments, and the Israelis cannot match the Soviet material but must import its equivalent from the United States.

The essential difference is, however, that Israel's highly proficient armed forces can operate this new equipment whereas Egypt is not qualified to do so. Israel doesn't expect or want Americans here—either soldiers or technicians, but Egypt needs and wants Soviet soldiers and technicians—militarily, Cairo requires them to insure permanent Russian commitment to its cause.

At this stage in the nonwar, nonpeace situation, Israel has qualified personnel for the new generation of sophisticated weapons, Egypt does not. Therefore, Israel depends on the United States only for material, not manpower, and is less subject to Washington's political pressures than Egypt is to Moscow's.

And, as long as the Suez military line remains, the two sides must plan different strategies, with Israel's task far easier than

Egypt's. At present the problem posed to Israel by Jordanian and Syrian armed forces is minimal. For Israel, only two events could change this fundamental stalemate: withdrawal from the Suez Canal line without ironclad guarantees against renewed fighting; or direct Soviet intervention on the Egyptian side.

Since the India-Pakistan war, where Moscow gained at Washington's expense, this government reckons the United States is less than ever inclined to accept such direct intervention without riposte.

After Bloody Sunday in Londonderry, things looked different to the Daily Mirror. In a front-page editorial it urged: "Bring Back the British Troops." The centenary in Northern Ireland, it said, "make it imperative to end this military presence."

That change of mind was no discredit to the Daily Mirror: far from it. The British Army's killing of 13 civilians in Londonderry, and the reaction, had made the editors see what too many others still cannot—that Britain in Ulster does indeed present some of the terrible symptoms of America in Vietnam.

The reliance on military solutions for political problems will be painfully familiar to Americans. So will the successive assurances by military spokesmen that the tactics are working, the enemy is hurting, the light is appearing at the end of the tunnel.

Then there are the corrupting moral effects of an endless war for ill-defined political objectives. Very few of our country's politicians of their humanity and brutality the public—in Britain as in the United States.

There was a grim example of this process when the home secretary, Reginald Maudling, spoke in the House of Commons about the Londonderry tragedy. He did not find it in him to say a single word of sympathy about the 13 deaths. Mr. Maudling has shown himself to be a man of singular insensitivity in office, but the callousness of his public reaction to Londonderry was thought by some to cross the boundaries of decency.

It should be said that a large part of the British public evidently felt no sympathy for the

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

IVAN PAULDAUER,  
Gex. France.

## An Election Survival Kit

## Let the Voter Beware

By James Reston

EDGARTOWN, Mass.—A reader in Chilmarr, Mass., wants to know how on earth we are all going to get through the long presidential election of 1972, and asks whether there is any sensible and amiable way to endure it.

Well, it's a hard question. Already we have George McGovern, of all people, broadcasting a misleading old Kennedy political advertisement about what a great candidate George is, without telling which Kennedy made the record or when. So even the good guys have started the dirty tricks and it's a long time till November.

Suggestion No. 1, then, is let the voter beware, but don't worry too much too soon. Seldom in the history of the republic have we had so many presidential primary elections that meant so little, and there is nothing in the Constitution that obliges you to listen to the candidates until they really have something to say.

### Like the Groundhog

The best tip we have heard comes from a voter in the District of Columbia named Steve Spingarn, who sent out some impish cards to his friends wishing them "Happy Groundhog Day." His point seems to be, like the groundhog, the wise voter should register quietly but not surface too soon—stay underground through the New Hampshire and Florida primaries (unless you live there) and come up for air and sunshine in the spring.

In fairness, it is clear that Spingarn is a prejudiced witness. His slogan, the first of the campaign is: "If you want to live like a Republican (and who doesn't?), you have got to vote Democratic!" But even so, he has a point: Don't bother about the candidates until you have to give them up for Lent as a beginning, today's hero may be tomorrow's bum, and vice versa.

Suggestion No. 2 is that you begin gathering some defensive weapons now for the big summer and fall offensive. For example, get yourself one of those remote-control TV gadgets that enable you to tune out any candidate or switch channels from across the room whenever any political dub affronts your intelligence.

These "protective reaction" devices limit the tension on the voter and keep the vanishing candidates off balance. Still, there will obviously be other problems. We are not going to get an effective system of control over campaign finances in this election. The FCC's "equal time" and "fairness doctrine" provisions are going to be just about as unequal and unfair as ever, so it may not always be

easy to choose between the best and the richest candidates.

In such a situation, what this country needs, in addition to a good two-bit cigar, is some kind of early-warning or anti-political-pollution system that could monitor the political ads and spectacles, and help the voter decontaminate the political atmosphere.

It is not reasonable that the citizens should be protected against commercial fraud and not protected against political fraud. We now have truth-in-advertising for Wheaties, regulations compelling the posting of prices on retail commodities, pure food and drug acts, instant-replay on close football plays, federal laws against deceptive packaging, safe regulations for cars and boats, and rigid qualification tests for citizens who want to practice on the people as doctors, lawyers, teachers, or garbage collectors.

In the old days, as Gene Black was pointing out the other day, most men felt that there had to be some honest public demand for their services before they dared suggest that they might be qualified to handle the awesome responsibilities of the American presidency. But no longer. Now they come forward with no visible means of support, sometimes with nothing more to offer than ambition and past failures.

### Unmarked Candidates

Moreover, there is nothing now to warn the poor voter that "this candidate may be injurious to your health." No price tag on Mayor Jorty of Los Angeles or Sen. Hartke of Indiana. No fair political packaging or "truth in political advertising." No "instant replay" as in football, no accurate accounting of runs, hits and errors, as in baseball. No political pollution index. No Better Politics Bureau where a voter can complain when gyped. No political cop or judge who can blow the whistle.

Even the nation's professional funnymen are already being mobilized to produce campaign jokes against the opposition. Latest return from the Republicans: Question: Would you buy a second-hand car from Richard Nixon?

Answer: Sure, but I wouldn't let Teddy Kennedy drive it. Accordingly, in this sort of situation, the voter from Chilmarr, Mass., really needs an election survival kit, but none is available. This is a do-it-yourself game and it won't be easy, but a sense of history and a sense of humor—plus a long nonpolitical vacation between the two nominating conventions—might help.

## Britain's Vietnam

By Anthony Lewis

Londonderry victims. In pub conversations and in letters to the editor, Britons sounded the theme that their soldiers in Ireland had been up against ruthless hooligans who deserved whatever they got.

One poll showed that only 5 percent of those asked were inclined to blame the army for the 13 deaths. Like Americans in the early stages of the Vietnam war, Britons find it extremely hard to believe that their troops can do wrong. British soldiers shouting obscenities at women in the Catholic ghettos of Belfast, beating prisoners, shooting into a crowd—such possibilities are simply not admitted to the imagination.

Britain's motives in Northern Ireland may be entirely honorable. Certainly she has no colonial ambition there; she is staying on in the hope of maintaining the peace. But we learned in Vietnam that men with sincere beliefs in peace and freedom may bomb villages and poison forests. Good intentions are not enough.

Again, anyone can see that British forces in Ulster have come under extreme provocation. The best-trained soldier must be oppressed by an atmosphere of hatred and guerrilla terror. But that does not excuse Londonderry even if one suspends disbelief and accepts the army's version that it only responded to massive sniper fire that no civilian observers reported.

It is the duty of those enforcing law and order to accept the loss of life despite the greatest provocation, their burden to bear the provocation without retaliating. The reasons were explained by Winston Churchill when he was secretary for war, in 1920. He was speaking to the House of Commons about the year before, when 379 Indians were shot to death in a demonstration.

An officer faced with a mob is in a "torturing situation, mental and moral," Churchill said, but

there are guides to decision. He must not use more force than necessary, and he should have "a limited and definite objective. Above all he must avoid the 'brightline' of indiscriminate slaughter."

"Brightline" is not a word known to the British pharmacopeia. When a British army in British territory uses armored cars against a crowd and kills 13 civilians, it has failed the test, however it was provoked. Churchill said the great danger in harsh military action was to alienate the people and the people's administration and the people's country. He was talking about India, but he said that his thesis applied to Ireland, too. It still does.

Londonderry is deeply relieved that the Newry march went off without incident. But officials know that the army will remain in an appallingly difficult posture in Ulster so long as there is no political truce. More violence is likely to change opinion in Britain as it did in America over Vietnam. Pride in the forces will give way to revulsion at what has to be done; the soldiers themselves are likely to lose heart in an impossible role, and their disillusion will reverberate at home.

For all these reasons, the advice that Britain should withdraw her forces from Northern Ireland looks much more compelling now than it did a little while ago. In the end there can be no political solution imposed from above, more than in Vietnam; the Irish of the two communities will have to work out their own future.

But also, in some ways it is even harder than Vietnam. Ireland is 50 miles from here, 9,000. The connection is 50 years old, and the culture is not. Consider themselves British. No British government will ever find it easy to accept that withdrawal is an honorable way out of the Irish tragedy.



Policy Switch?

# U.S. War Reports Give Grim Outlook

By Craig R. Whitney

SAIGON (NYT).—American officials in a reversal of a 10-year-old policy, appear to be going to extraordinary lengths to spread bad news about the war in Vietnam.

In both Saigon and Washington the official word for the past month has been that the Communists are planning a major offensive in the Central Highlands and below the Demilitarized Zone.

Yet the allied intelligence apparatus has seldom been so pessimistic and especially not in February, 1968, when the Communists launched a countrywide offensive during Tet, the lunar new year, that caught by surprise Gen. William C. Westmoreland, now the Army's chief of staff, and the commander of 500,000 U.S. troops here.

That 1968 offensive also instigated widespread U.S. disillusionment with the war, although it fell short of victory on the battlefield.

Now there is what amounts to a steady stream of statements and leaked intelligence reports from official American quarters, all pointing to a new offensive between now and Feb. 15, which is a week before President Nixon makes his trip to China.

The reports, far from easing the apprehensions of Americans, have felt at Tet since the failed 1968 action, are encouraging it, as if to prepare people for the worst or to lay the groundwork for claims of success if nothing happens.

## Predictions

Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker has foreseen "major fighting" in the weeks to come. Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird has warned that the enemy might attempt "some spectacular" and administer temporary reverses to the South Vietnamese forces. In private sessions with reporters, American officials in Saigon have described the enemy buildup in the Central Highlands as being of "historic proportions."

But in the field, especially in the highlands outposts of Benhet, Pleiku and Kontum, which are reported to be the targets of the much-heralded offensive, the concern is less apparent. Military commanders are ready for an attack if it comes, but some have expressed surprise at the publicity buildup.

It seems unlikely that senior officials would deliberately cast doubt on the programs of Vietnamization and American troop withdrawals, the core of American policy in the Nixon administration. Indeed, the withdrawals are continuing at the rate of 3,000 a month during the period when the attack is said to be most expected.

Another view was expressed last week by Thomas J. Barnes, the senior American pacification official in the Central Highlands. "I think whatever they plan to do—and I'm reasonably convinced that they'll do something—it will have little to do with Nixon's trip," he said.

"I have a more instinctive feeling that something will happen, but it won't accomplish much," Mr. Barnes added. "But it's conceivable the whole thing could be a sham to make people think they are 10 feet tall."

There is excellent reason to think that the Communists will launch attacks in the Central Highlands soon: They do so every year at this time, and usually they are expected to have the same objectives—the Ranger camps at Benhet or Dakseang, the mountain-top artillery posts at Firebases 5 and 6 a few miles to the south, and the provincial capital of Kontum, 35 miles to the southeast.

## Dry Season

They attack now because it is the dry season in the highlands and they can move with greater ease.

What is apparently giving rise to expressions of greater concern this year are intelligence reports that North Vietnam's 320th Division, which normally operates below the Demilitarized Zone and has 3,700 men, is on its way south toward the highlands.

According to the reports—which so far have not been sufficiently substantiated to cause the South Vietnamese command to move an airborne division into Pleiku, as it is ready to do if necessary—the 320th would either reinforce the three enemy regiments in the area or try to make the way through the countryside to attack population centers.

If the North Vietnamese win any major battles it will not be because the South Vietnamese are unprepared. In Quinhon all Vietnamese soldiers and the Americans who advise and supply them are under orders to wear flak jackets and steel helmets whenever they venture off base.

It looks slightly ridiculous since Quinhon has seldom been so outwardly calm and secure. However, Quinhon is in one of the least pacified of all Vietnamese provinces, Binh Dinh, where, in addition to long-established

lished Viet Cong main-force units there are two North Vietnamese regiments in the north and a third that is believed to have infiltrated into the central part of the province from Quangnam. There is no atmosphere of crisis although the level of enemy activity is up somewhat since the end of 1971.

So far, Mr. Barnes said, "there's no unusual sign of tension and we haven't had any significant road ambushes on the principal highways."

## Radio Appeal

On Jan. 24 the Viet Cong radio broadcast a call for popular uprisings against the government of President Nguyen Van Thieu and the Americans.

The broadcast mentioned no date and American advisers in Quinhon said that some of their intelligence reports did not say the big offensive would come this month but, perhaps, at the end of the year.

By that time most American ground troops will be gone and the only significant American power will be in the air.

Most American observers, official and unofficial, are convinced that the North Vietnamese want to settle the war on the battlefield, not at the negotiating table.

It is possible that the official talk about a coming offensive and President Nixon's disclosure that the Communists had ignored secret peace proposals could be aimed at justifying an increased American involvement such as a residual combat force or periodic sustained bombing of military targets in North Vietnam.

It is also possible that the speculation could and, perhaps, justify a total American withdrawal if it turns out that there is no Tet offensive and Vietnamization is proclaimed a final success.

But the goals of those who are encouraging the speculation are as obscure as are the goals of the North Vietnamese, who can be expected to do the unexpected.

# 'Countertrial' Opens First In Harrisburg Seven Case

By Homer Bigart

HARRISBURG, Pa. (NYT).—

This week the government will start unfolding its evidence to support charges that the Rev. Philip F. Berrigan and the other anti-war activists of the Harrisburg Seven plotted to kidnap Henry A. Kissinger, blow up the heating system of government buildings in Washington, and destroy draft board records in several cities.

After 10 days of jury selection, all but one of the 46 prospective jurors will be chosen. The vacancy should be filled today, after which the defense and prosecution will exercise their 34 peremptory challenges—38 for the defense, six for the government—to reduce the panel to 12. Then six alternate jurors must be chosen.

So it will be midweek, at least, before District Judge R. Dixon Herman calls on the chief prosecutor, William S. Lynch, to open the government's case.

The defendants are three Roman Catholic priests and a nun, a former priest, a former nun and a Pakistani scholar.

## Praised by Clerics

Against the government's demand for punishment, the friends of the defendants are trying to mobilize America's moral and religious forces. They brought to Harrisburg last week leading clergymen of three major faiths, who praised the defendants.

A sort of "countertrial" is taking place outside the walls of the federal building. There are nightly meetings in churches, where speakers charge that the government's real purpose is to suppress dissent.

While careful to say that the invasion of selective service offices and the destruction of draft records was "not our bag," the clergymen backed the anti-war philosophy of the Harrisburg Seven.

Thus, Dr. Cynthia Clark Wedel, president of the National Council of Churches, said Wednesday night:

"I might do it in some different



REFUGEES FROM IRAQ IN IRAN: Deported Iranian nationals at the Nasrabad transit camp near town of Khosravi.

# Iraq's Deportees: Pawns of Politics

By Marvin Howe

NASRABAD, Iran (NYT).—"We were like fish in a frying pan, always ready to burn," Oza, an Iranian baker, said, explaining the recent mass expulsion of Iranians from Iraq.

Oza and his wife and eight children are among 48,000 Iranian nationals deported since October. Two-thirds of them passed through the Nasrabad transit camp near the Iranian border town of Khosravi.

The refugee flow has begun to slow, but the basic problem remains. A helpless mass of human beings is being used as a political instrument by two unfriendly powers.

There is profound distrust between the ancient Iranian monarchy and the young Arab Socialist regime in Iraq, aggravated by an imbalance of power. Iran, a country of 30 million inhabitants, is the dominant military power in the Persian Gulf area and does not hesitate to bare its teeth.

Iraq, with only 10 million inhabitants and a modest military capacity, has on several occasions responded to an Iranian show of force by striking at the most accessible target, the expatriate Iranian colony in Iraq.

## Fall of Monarchy

The refugees interviewed in this pleasant, well-supplied camp did not know why they had been expelled at this time. Most of them testified, however, that their troubles in Iraq began with the fall of the monarchy in Baghdad in 1958.

"Under King Faisal, things were fine, but now it's a house of cards," said Barak Ali, an old, bearded dealer in used clothing from Najaf. Mr. Ali went to Iraq on a religious pilgrimage 15 years ago and, like many Iranians, chose to settle there.

Many of those deported link their plight to the Arab-Israeli problem. Iran, a Moslem country, has given formal support to the Arab cause but maintains friendly relations with Israel. This leads to friction with the Arabs.

"We are Shiite Moslems, but the Iraqis call us Jews," said Mohammed Reza Sahrai, who owned a bakery in Najaf. Mr. Sahrai, who is 28 years old, said he was picked up in his shop one night five weeks ago in a roundup of 48 Iranians by the Iraqi Army.

The group was held 24 hours for questioning, according to Mr. Sahrai. "Over and over they asked my nationality and when I said Iranian, they said no, that I was a second-class Jew," he recounted.

"The Iraqis tried to expel the Jews from Palestine and when they failed, they turned on us," Mr. Oza, the baker, said.

Diplomatic sources in Tehran generally feel, however, that the new expulsions were a direct result of the rise in tension between the two countries over Iran's seizure last November of three islands in the Persian Gulf—Abu Musa, Greater Tumb and Lesser Tumb.

Baghdad, protesting Iranian "expansionism," broke diplomatic relations with Tehran and also with London for supporting the Iranian action. Libya went two steps further, nationalizing the assets of British Petroleum and offering Arab guerrillas to help the Gulf sheikhs recover their islands.

Baghdad, which then expelled the Iranians, had previously deported more than 20,000 of them after Iraq, in 1969, abrogated the navigation rights treaty on Shatt-al-Arab, the river that flows between the two countries. There have been expulsions with almost every political crisis since. The Iraqi Revolutionary Com-

mand Council issued a statement earlier this month stating that there was "no racial aggression or bad feeling" behind the expulsions.

## Escaping Taxes

"Thousands of Iranians have been coming to Iraq illegally for years, settling down in the religious areas and getting good jobs," a source close to the government said. "The trouble is that they keep their Iranian nationality so that they don't have to pay taxes and can escape military service."

Some Baghdad officials have accused Tehran of using its expatriates as "a fifth column." Over a million Iranians are reported to be living in Iraq, with about 200,000 holding Iranian passports.

While most of those who came here were given only 48 hours' notice, most families were allowed to leave together.

"We had to leave everything, our house, furniture—nobody dared buy anything from us," said a tailor from the holy city of Karbala.

Most of the refugees are kept here for about two weeks for careful screening and then sent to camps in the interior. Iran fears that the Iraqis are using this mass movement to infiltrate saboteurs. About 3,500 people have been sent to a special camp near Jiroft because they have not been able to prove their identity, according to Col. Jassim Ghanpour, a spokesman for the Red Lion and Sun Society, the Iranian equivalent of the Red Cross.

"They will be sent back to Iraq shortly," Col. Ghanpour said, adding that if Iraq rejected them, Tehran might appeal to the United Nations high commissioner for refugees.

Iran has detained 386 persons

## How 2 Germanys Jockey

# 'Respectability'—At a Price

By John M. Goshko

When the four-power Berlin agreement was signed last September, some newsmen asked a Soviet diplomat how Moscow had induced Erich Honecker's East German regime to swallow such a bitter pill.

The agreement's aim of easing West Berlin's isolation clearly ran counter to what East Germany considers its national interest. And one of the four powers, the Soviet Union, gave a guarantee of access across East Germany—amounted to a humiliating abridgment of the Communist state's sovereignty.

The Russian listened and then replied: "Ah, but in the long run East Germany will gain something even more important than what it loses. It will gain respectability."

It was an astute remark. Now, less than six months later, East Germany is closer than ever to being recognized as a sovereign state.

The vehicle through which it is expected to finally gain the non-Communist world's acknowledgment is membership in the United Nations. Once that is accomplished, the door to diplomatic relations with almost all the countries of the West will be open.

For years, East Germany was blocked from the United Nations by the contention of West Germany and its allies that it was an illegal state based on Soviet power rather than popular consent. Successive Bonn governments preferred a retaliatory Soviet veto of West German UN membership to allowing East Germany this road to respectability.

## A Tandem Entry

All that is being swept aside by the movement toward an East-West détente in Europe. In diplomatic circles, it is taken for granted that the two German states will soon make a tandem entry into the United Nations.

Essentially, what is involved is the West's realization that it cannot achieve a European détente until it faces up to the reality of East Germany's existence. No one is more aware of this than Mr. Brandt, who was the first West German chancellor to charge about East Germany being an illegitimate entity.

He cannot actually take the plunge until he has some way of reassuring the West German electorate that recognition will not foreclose the dream of eventual German reunification. To this end, Mr. Brandt has put

forward his concept of "two states within one nation," and he is seeking from the East Germans an acknowledgment of a "special relationship" between the two Germanys.

This goal is being pursued in the ongoing talks between Mr. Brandt's diplomatic trouble-shooter, Egon Bahr, and East German State Secretary Michael Kohl. They are currently negotiating an interim traffic agreement, and Bonn hopes that this will lead to a "general treaty" codifying the principle of a "special relationship."

So far, the East German regime, which has officially enunciated a policy of "abgrenzung" (keeping apart), has refused to cooperate. East Berlin persistently maintains that it can offer Bonn nothing more than the full and formal diplomatic relations customary between two "foreign" states.

Bonn officials profess to believe that this represents the "maximum" East German bargaining position. They think that in time the promise of UN membership and possible pressure from Moscow will make the Honecker regime more willing to compromise.

In the meantime, the West German point out, Bonn's NATO allies can be counted on to continue blocking a unilateral UN application by East Germany. The West Germans also are confident that East Germany has come close to exhausting the possibility of winning diplomatic recognition on a piecemeal, country-by-country basis.

One important government, India, probably will extend recognition later this year. Where Western Europe is concerned, even such neutral countries as Switzerland and Sweden, which are believed to be very interested in relations with East Germany, are not expected to move until Bonn drops its objections.

There are some "back door" approaches that might open up to East Germany in the months just ahead and allow it to cut a considerably bigger swath on the international scene. If it succeeds in exploiting these opportunities, the Honecker regime will be in a much stronger position to press its claims for diplomatic recognition and UN membership regardless of what Bonn does.

Even more important are the prospects of a European security conference and force-reduction talks between NATO and the Warsaw Pact. The Communists already have made clear that neither set of negotiations will take place without the full participation of East Germany—a situation that would allow East Berlin to claim de facto recognition by Bonn and all its allies.

In private, NATO sources concede that there is absolutely no way to exclude East Germany from either a security conference or force reduction talks. Instead, they predict, the United States and other Western countries will probably have to temporize with the dilemma by issuing formal statements to the effect that their participation in negotiation with East Germany does not constitute recognition.

The East Germans already have extracted considerable propaganda mileage out of the fact that the Western Allies tacitly acknowledged the division of Germany when they signed the Berlin agreement. The big multilateral negotiations now looming on the horizon undoubtedly will present East Germany with even greater opportunities of this sort.

## Red Drive Looms

In short, the events of the coming months could put the Communist bloc in a position to mount a campaign of unprecedented intensity to win East Germany further recognition and membership in the UN.

Bonn officials are confident that they could still beat back any major recognition drive. But to do so would cost West Germany dearly in terms of the pressures it would have to exert and the concessions it would have to make.

For the present, the Bonn government continues to hope that the Bahr-Kohl talks will result in the necessary concessions from East Germany. There also seems to be an increasing awareness here that the amount of available time is not unlimited.

Some political sources think the Bonn government is even weighing the idea of dropping its pursuit of a general treaty. Instead, they say, Mr. Bahr could be instructed to focus on the traffic agreement and seek to have some kind of reference to the "special relationship" included in that document.

Then, Mr. Brandt could cite this as proof that the option of reunification has been preserved and move directly to the question of dual application for UN membership.

Exactly what will happen is still far from clear. But if East Germany persists in its refusal to budge, Bonn might soon be forced to start considering whether it can move ahead in its drive for détente without getting anything in return from the Communist half of Germany.



Biharis getting desperately needed water supplied by the city of Karachi at their refugee camp.

# Bihari Refugees Hungry for Food and Hope

By James P. Sterba

KARACHI, Pakistan (NYT).—They children, most of them naked, play with twigs and stones in the gritty dirt. Some have dried, cracked lips. The stomachs of others are puffed. The bodies of most are emaciated.

Men and women sit on their haunches in segregated clumps beside filthy reed huts that keep out neither the dusty daylight winds nor the cold night air. Parched desert hills rise around them. Above are the sun, a few crows and a silver fighter-bomber from a nearby air force base.

They are all Bihari Moslems. Six thousand have camped here on the outskirts of this West Pakistani port as refugees for nearly 11 months. They fled from East Pakistan last March when Bengali mobs began killing their relatives in riots against Mohammed Yahya Khan, who as president was frustrating the Bengali drive for autonomy by followers of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman.

Mostly they fled by ship, hoping to be welcomed in the West as patriotic Pakistanis, deserving of aid and jobs. But while thousands of their relatives huddle in fear of Bengali revenge in newly formed Bangladesh in the East, these Biharis have found that they are not welcome in the West either.

They are alive but demoralized. There are no jobs and the gov-

ernment has given them virtually no help. They eat irregularly, dependent on food given by private charities, much of which gets stolen.

Hundreds of thousands of Moslems fled Bihar State in what is now India to escape Hindu violence after partition in 1947. They settled in East Pakistan but never integrated with the Bengali majority there. Many prospered as shopkeepers and civil servants, favored over the Bengalis by government officials from the West.

Now the Biharis have been uprooted again. They are despised by the liberated Bengalis, many of whom want them thrown out or killed. India does not want them back because they would be a burden and an annoyance to the Hindu majority.

Here in West Pakistan they are strangers—outcasts from the fertile green East set down upon the Western desert.

"I went to Radio Pakistan here and they said they had no job," he said. "I worked for them eight years and now they will do nothing for me."

"We have all applied for jobs many times but they have not been given," said Syed Badruddin, a 50-year-old former security officer for the Baffa Jute Mills in Chittagong, in the East. He fled to a ship in Chittagong harbor in March with his wife and son. They were given free pas-

sage to Karachi. He could not find his two other sons and a daughter that day and he now thinks they are dead.

Rashida Begum, 29, knitted sweaters and did needlework near Dacca before she fled with her husband, a barber. Now she has no money to buy yarn, thread and needles, and she carries a three-page list of shops in Karachi that have refused her jobs. Her husband has tried repeatedly to set up an outdoor barber stand around town, she said, but he is constantly chased away by local barbers.

"Look at us—we want to work but instead we have all become beggars," she said.

Some of the men here were farmers, but the surrounding hills will grow nothing but an occasional thorn bush. There is not enough water for drinking and bathing, let alone farming.

The Karachi city government does bring water in trucks, but not enough. When a truck came one day, women and children scrambled around the tap with pots and buckets, pushing and shoving each other. As they fought, spilling much of the water, the driver and his assistant jumped on top of the truck. Both chuckled.

Local men bring water on donkey wagons. But they sell it. When charity groups, such as the Lions Club, began bringing

food and other supplies, several local men, called "sharkies" by the refugees, passed themselves off as relief administrators and took many of the provisions to sell elsewhere.

There is even feuding within the camp, with occupants charging that others have made off with aid that the educated members have taken advantage of those without schooling, that food is handed out unevenly.

"We have been victimized and neglected," said Raghib Hussain, a 40-year-old former lawyer in Dacca who now calls himself general secretary of the camp. He took over the job three weeks ago after the refugees ran the other administrators out, charging they were corrupt.

Mr. Hussain owned two houses in Mirpur near Dacca. He had enough money to fly himself, his wife and five children to Karachi, but he left his houses, insurance, bank accounts and law practice behind. He now lives in a reed hut in the camp.

"We hear that the new government is going to do something for us," he said. "They are talking about giving us land, so we are in hopes."

Asked if he wanted to go back to what is now Bangladesh, the state proclaimed by the Bengalis in East Pakistan, he said: "No, no, none of us want to go back. They would kill us there."



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that its name has been abusively used in the wording of the advertisement inserted in the Herald Tribune of January 21, 1972, Page 7, concerning a Bond issue in Swiss Francs currency.

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Acme 8 1/2%	10	114	113	113 1/2	+1/4
Adco 8 1/2%	10	114	113	113 1/2	+1/4
Alcoa 8 1/2%	10	114	113	113 1/2	+1/4
Alcoa 8 1/2%	10	114	113	113 1/2	+1/4
Alcoa 8 1/2%	10	114	113	113 1/2	+1/4
Alcoa 8 1/2%	10	114	113	113 1/2	+1/4
Alcoa 8 1/2%	10	114	113	113 1/2	+1/4
Alcoa 8 1/2%	10	114	113	113 1/2	+1/4
Alcoa 8 1/2%	10	114	113	113 1/2	+1/4

## Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net
Abex Co 8 1/2%	20	107	106	106 1/2	+1/4
Acme 8 1/2%	10	114	113	113 1/2	+1/4
Adco 8 1/2%	10	114	113	113 1/2	+1/4
Alcoa 8 1/2%	10	114	113	113 1/2	+1/4
Alcoa 8 1/2%	10	114	113	113 1/2	+1/4
Alcoa 8 1/2%	10	114	113	113 1/2	+1/4
Alcoa 8 1/2%	10	114	113	113 1/2	+1/4
Alcoa 8 1/2%	10	114	113	113 1/2	+1/4
Alcoa 8 1/2%	10	114	113	113 1/2	+1/4
Alcoa 8 1/2%	10	114	113	113 1/2	+1/4

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February 4, 1972



## Eurobonds

Pressure on Dollar Bonds Eases  
But Prices Are Below Week Ago

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Feb. 6 (REUTERS)—Speculation against the dollar abated on foreign exchange markets late last week, taking some of the pressure off international dollar-bond prices.

But Euro 30, recent issues were quoted at \$10 to \$15 below the level of a week earlier. The problem, as many bankers see it, is that dollar issues have been priced to squeeze out the maximum possible terms from the primary market—terms which are subsequently rejected on the secondary market.

Despite the sliver with which managers cut indicated coupons when rates seem headed downward, there is a noticeable reluctance to act as specifically in the opposite direction.

Instead, bonds with a \$1,000 face value each are priced at a discount with each point below par adding the equivalent of an eighth of a percentage point to the coupon in terms of effective yield. Ralston Purina bonds, for example, were sold last week at \$980 each. With a 7 1/2 percent coupon, this means a yield to maturity of 7.50 percent instead of 7.35 percent if it had been priced at par. It subsequently fell to 66 1/2 before recovering, along with the rest of the market, to 97 1/2.

Likewise, Comision Federal de Electricidad de Mexico was priced at 97 1/2 with a coupon of 8 percent, and Copenhagen County Authority, cut to \$15 million from the \$22 million initially announced, was priced at 97 1/2.

Deutsche mark bonds, held to a trickle, are the only other regularly available alternative to dollar debt. Demand for DM bonds is enormous and has resulted in a further decline in rates.

Ricsson Telephone of Sweden

## Economic Indicators

## WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Latest Week	Prior Week	1971
Commodity Index.....	111.9	111.5	109.5
*Currency in etc.....	\$89,395,000	\$89,395,000	\$82,432,000
*Total Loans.....	\$84,115,000	\$84,115,000	\$82,174,000
Steel prod (tons).....	2,235,000	2,220,000	2,082,000
Auto production.....	175,000	161,000	190,000
Daily oil prod (bbls).....	9,200,000	9,200,000	10,000,000
Flight car loadings.....	465,000	462,000	504,000
*Elec. Prod. kw-hr.....	\$2,945,000	\$2,945,000	\$1,188,000
Business failures.....	184	203	249

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, loadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

## MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	1971	Prior Month	1970
Employed.....	\$9,153,000	\$9,022,000	75,413,000
Unemployed.....	\$2,150,000	\$2,150,000	\$1,448,000
*Money supply.....	\$228,200,000	\$227,100,000	\$214,500,000
Industrial production.....	107.8	107.5	104.6
Consumer Price Index.....	123.9	123.6	118.0

\*Personal income..... \$78,000,000 \$77,500,000 \$815,700,000  
\*Exports..... \$2,150,000 \$2,150,000 \$2,490,000  
\*Imports..... \$2,300,000 \$2,300,000 \$2,428,000  
\*Construction contracts..... 155 157 150  
\*Money in circulation..... \$100,720,000 \$100,740,000 \$100,930,000

\*000 omitted. Figures subject to revision by Bureau of Economic Analysis. Figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1957=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted by the Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

has announced a 100 million DM 15-year issue with an expected coupon of 6 3/4 percent. By contrast, the two previous DM issues paid 7 percent and the one (Continued on Page 11, Col. 3)

# Restructuring of Money and Trade Systems Far From Complete, Despite U.S.-EEC Accord

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (REUTERS)—

A heavy damper was clamped on investment and business sentiment by various international economic developments last week. The rise in the price of gold abroad to almost \$50 an ounce at midweek and slow progress on the Nixon administration's bid for meaningful trade concessions by the European Common Market were vivid reminders that the job of restructuring the world monetary and trade systems was still far from complete.

The realignment of major currency values in December was the fundamental first step toward larger agreements. These were to include action by Congress to raise the official price of gold from \$35 to \$38 an ounce, thus providing a partial new basic yardstick for new currency values, and the removal of restrictions on American exports, primarily by the Common Market, to help United States improve its payments situation.

New uncertainties have arisen because there is still a large surplus of dollars held abroad and because there has yet to be any firm sign of a dramatic turnaround for the United States in either its trade or payments deficits. The United States has hinted that it would not encourage quick congressional action on the gold price unless there was progress in trade-liberalization discussions with the Common Market.

On Friday, however, there was

the heartening word out of Brussels that the United States and the Common Market had reached agreement in principle on short-term trade differences, possibly assuring passage of the gold-price bill without protectionist riders. The dollar improved in the currency markets and the price of

gold promptly retreated to \$47 an ounce. Other major developments reported last week included: the 4-percent gain in auto sales during January over a year ago; the increases of 9.5 to 15.7 percent in sales by leading chain stores last month; the jump of \$800 million

in consumer credit during December; the 14.8-percent rise in machine-tool orders in December; the 0.4-percent dip in factory orders in the same month; and the continued strong tide of 1971 corporate earnings.

The stock market staggered along indecisively for the fourth week in a row, apparently in search of reasons for taking a new direction.

Although volume continued heavy on the Big Board in the pattern that has prevailed since the start of the new year, there was little net change in the leading market averages. There was also booming activity and limited price movement on both the Amex and the over-the-counter market.

In the latter part of the week, the New York Stock Exchange showed strength on a variety of fronts—in low-priced stocks, in high-priced glamour issues and in a handful of selected blue chips.

Road Market

But the feature of the week was the fact that signs of speculative activity were increasing, causing some leading brokerage concerns to advise clients to take some profits and hold some buying power in case of a possible market correction. At the same time, the Wall Street consensus still held that, despite intermittent corrections, the market should proceed on a general upward trend in 1972.

In the bond market last week, interest rates rose as prices de-

## Amex and Over-Counter

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (REUTERS)—Growing optimism over the nation's economy by investors helped send prices slightly higher last week on the American Stock Exchange and in the Over-the-Counter market in heavy trading.

This was the 10th consecutive week that advances in both markets outnumbered declines. One broker summarized the market's performance in this manner: "The public is rapidly coming back into the market and even many of the institutions are increasing their interest."

Volume in the counter market was especially strong. On Wednesday, turnover soared to a record 12,850,000 shares, the largest since Jan. 28. On the Amex, turnover on Wednesday climbed to 8,970,120 shares, the largest since Dec. 31, 1969.

Volume on the exchange for the week expanded to 35,375,385 shares from 29,115,095 shares the week before.

The higher trend of the market was reflected in the exchange's price index which closed on Friday at 27.38, up 0.35 from the close of the preceding week.

Among the better performers this week on the Amex were Syntex which climbed 5 1/4 to 88 3/4 and Trogon Industries which added 3 3/4 to 28 5/8. On the downside, WTC Air Freight dropped 5 to 15 in active trading.

In the counter market, the NASDAQ industrial index closed at 128.45, up 3.57 points from the preceding week. One of the better movers in the counter market was Chicago Bridge & Iron which advanced 6 points. The company reported it had formed a partnership with General Electric Company to make large nuclear reactor pressure vessels.

One of the bigger losers was Tampax which fell 19 points on profit-taking. In the previous week the issue had risen 23 points.

## Over-Counter Market

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## BAT Profit Drops 3.5% in Year

LONDON, Feb. 6 (AP)—The British American Tobacco Co. (BAT) net profit dropped 3.5 percent in the year ended Sept. 30, the company reported.

Earnings were \$28.6 million, down from \$29.8 million the previous year. Sales, however, rose 10.5 percent to \$1.85 billion from the previous \$1.67 billion.

BAT declared a final dividend of 37.5 pence, plus a capital dividend of 11.8 pence, making an unchanged 49.3 pence total. The company commented that

tobacco products sales continued to expand during the year in most of its markets.

On the paper and packaging side, the profits of the former Wiggins T & Co. were included for the first time, but profit was severely affected by depressed conditions of the British paper industry.

It added that while trading profit rose this was more than offset by a reduction in investment income, together with an increase in interest paid.

## Eurobonds

(Continued from Page 9)

before them paid 7 1/2 percent. The latest coupon puts the cost of borrowing in DM down to the lowest it has been since 1969 and better than a percentage point below the level six months ago. For a market that has never experienced a drop of more than 1 percentage point in a year, this is a sharp reversal.

In the same time, of course, Germany has shifted from a tight domestic money policy to one of relative ease. But the difference between rates on domestic bonds (normally half a point higher) and Eurobonds has shifted to about three-quarters of a point and bankers are not at all sure whether the 6 3/4 percent level can be sustained.

Strasbourg the Star  
The seldom-seen Eurofranc was the star of the market last week. The 125 million French franc issue from Caisse Nationale des Telecommunications was closed on Thursday instead of this coming Wednesday and priced at a premium of 100 1/2. (The Shell Oil issue last month was the first Eurobond to be priced over par.) Managers described the demand for the issue as extraordinary.

Reports vary on the level of demand in the dollar sector. But some managers for both the European Investment Bank and Anglo-American Corp., which are in the market for \$50 million each at 7 1/2 percent, report good response. The EIB issue is expected to be priced at around 97 1/2 and the Anglo-American issue will also be offered at a deep discount.

The Anglo-American issue continues to generate the most comment, with many bankers protesting that it is not justified in seeking to come to market at more favorable terms than the government (whose recent 8 percent issue is trading at 97 and thus yielding 8.35 percent to maturity). Nevertheless, issue managers maintain that the argument is not valid and that the company's credit standing entitles it to be classed as a prime-rated borrower.

One new dollar issue was announced last week—\$15 million at 8 percent—for Sybron Overseas Capital NV, whose U.S. parent manufactures medical equipment and control instruments.

## Changing Systems Is Incomplete

(Continued from Page 9)

clined, but the movement was not substantial. The recent widening of the gap between stock and bond yields as a result of the decline in bond prices introduced another element of caution for stock investors.

For the fourth week in a row, the stock market moved in an extremely narrow range and ended with a small net change, even though trading remained heavy. The market was generally higher, with 1,044 stocks showing gains for the week and 683 posting losses. All the leading averages registered moderate advances.

The Dow Jones Industrial stock average moved ahead by just 0.30 point in closing the week at 906.50. The New York Times composite average gained 3.95 to 597.1; the Standard & Poor's 500-stock index rose 0.70 to 104.35, and the New York Stock Exchange composite was up 0.45 to 58.25.

Turnover on the Big Board expanded to \$9.7 million shares from \$8.4 million the week before. Volume on the Amex also jumped, to 35.3 million shares from 29.1 million the week before, as the exchange's price index rose 0.25 to 27.35.

Wheelwright-Frye, advancing 5/8 to 7 1/2 this week as the Big Board's most active issue, symbolized the stock market's resurgence of interest in low-priced equities. The stock, labeled by one leading advisory service as speculative, traded a total of 1,065,000 shares.

## Eurodollar Borrowings

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (Reuters)—Eurodollar borrowings by U.S. banks from their foreign branches dropped \$145 million in the week ended Jan. 26 to \$1.2 billion outstanding, the Federal Reserve reported.

## Unbeaten UCLA Shows Power In 81-56 Rout of Southern Cal

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (UPI)—This year's UCLA basketball team is the best in the school's history.

That's becoming a major topic for discussion in gym malls across the country, and with every game the young Bruins play more fans into their corner. As one fan, almost everyone agreed that the Los Angeles team—1965-1969—at UCLA produced the best teams in the school's illustrious cage history, but this year's squad has virtually no weaknesses—as was witnessed last night.

In a game that was supposed to be close, and crucial in determining the outcome of the

## Mrs. King Gains Tennis Semifinal

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla., Feb. 6 (AP)—Billie Jean King overcame Nancy Gunter Richey, 6-0, 7-6, yesterday and earned a semifinal berth in the \$35,000 women's international clay-court tennis tournament here.

Her victory raised the possibility of a rematch with 17-year-old Chris Evert, also a semifinalist. Mrs. King beat the Cinderella girl last year at Forest Hills in the U.S. Open.

"I wouldn't mind playing her," said Mrs. King. "She's got a good attitude and goes out there and does her best."

Judy Dalton of Australia beat another Aussie, Karen Krantzke, 4-6, 6-4, 6-3, and will meet Miss Evert who didn't play yesterday, in a semifinal today. Mrs. King will meet Wendy Overton of Cherry Hill, Md., who defeated Helen Gourlay of Australia, 6-3, 7-5.

## ABA Results

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Carolina 106, Memphis 100 (final)  
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PEANUTS  
E.C.  
L.I.L. ABNER  
BEETLE BAILEY  
MISS PEACH  
BUZ SAWYER  
WIZARD of ID  
REN MORGAN M.D.  
POGO  
RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

There are many roads to the sound contract of six hearts on this deal, and the bidding shown would be standard.

After North has shown heart support and the point count for an opening bid South wants to play in six hearts. He uses Blackwood on route to make sure his partner has at least one of the two major-suit aces.

When South inspected the dummy he could see two obvious chances: If East held the spade ace, two leads from dummy would establish a discard and dummy's potential club loser could then be disposed of on a third round; and if the jack of diamonds could become a trick, the club loser from the closed hand could be discarded.

The first question South faced was whether to play the diamond jack on the first trick. Normally the finesse would offer the best chance of three tricks in diamonds, but it was not likely that West would lead away from the queen.

So South played low from dummy and won with the ace, preserving the chance of establishing the jack by ruffing East's queen in the closed hand if it should prove to be insufficiently guarded.

South cashed the heart king and led to the ace, removing the enemy trump. He led a spade to the king, and when West took the ace declarer's first chance evaporated. West played the diamond nine and South put up the king, again rejecting the finesse. He ruffed a diamond from dummy and his second chance disappeared when the queen did not fall.

He had one possibility left: If one defender—presumably East—held the diamond queen and the only club protection, he could be squeezed. After the spade queen was cashed and a spade was ruffed in dummy, this possibility looked good.

East was known to have started with two spades and two hearts, and presumably four diamonds. That left him with five clubs and West could not guard that suit.

South therefore cashed his two remaining trumps, throwing a club from the dummy on the second one. East's last five cards were the diamond queen and the queen-jack-nine-three of clubs, so his second discard was fatal.

NORTH		EAST	
♠ 74	♠ J9	♠ 10832	♠ 10832
♥ A103	♥ KJ54	♥ KJ54	♥ KJ54
♦ KJ52	♦ KJ54	♦ KJ52	♦ KJ54
♣ K84	♣ K84	♣ K84	♣ K84

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1♥	Pass	3♥	Pass
4♥	Pass	5♥	Pass
6♥	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the diamond ten.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

PEINT  
AWREY  
NURUTE  
ERPICH

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: LYRIC FAVOR BUTANE MEDLEY  
Answer: How the fat man spoke—BROADLY

BOOKS

HENRY JAMES  
The Master, 1901-1916  
By Leon Edel. Illustrated. J. P. Lippincott Co. 591 pp. \$12.95.  
Reviewed by Hilton Kramer

WITH the publication of "The Master," the fifth and final volume of his biography of Henry James, Leon Edel brings to a close one of the most extraordinary literary labors of our time. So far as the art of literary biography is concerned, it may well be the most extraordinary. The greatest of American writers—the only one to produce an oeuvre on the scale and quality of the European masters—has at last been rendered his due in a "Life" that is itself a first-class work of art.

When the first volume of Mr. Edel's "Life" appeared in 1953, a kind of shudder could be felt among the phalanxes of graduate students then laboring on the Jamesian canon. After long neglect, James had become an object of critical veneration and academic piety. Anecdotes about his life might be savored in conversation, but when it came to discussing the work, the curtain was drawn on all such "extra-literary" considerations.

Into this cloistered atmosphere Mr. Edel had the temerity to introduce the first installment of his very worldly portrait. He was not much thanked for it—not, anyway, by those who had staked their professional standing on a conception of literature that abjured all reference to its biographical and historical sources. Over the years his academic criticism of Mr. Edel has somewhat softened. Criticism is no longer as certain of its prerogatives as it once was, and Mr. Edel's work has proved, in any case, to be too interesting and too illuminating to be resisted. He has even, in the interim, been welcomed into the academic ranks himself. Whereas he formerly made his living as a journalist, he now divides his time between the Henry James Professorship at New York University and the English Department of the University of Hawaii.

Still, two basic criticisms of this biographical enterprise persist. The first is that Mr. Edel has somehow made too much of perhaps even falsified, the psychological sources of James's creative work, and in particular the deep and neurotic sense of rivalry that existed between James and his older and equally celebrated brother the philosopher William—the scenario of sibling competition that, in Mr. Edel's version of James's life, assumes a capital role both in his imaginative life and in the conduct of his career. The second is that the biography, whatever the merits of its method, is simply too long for its subject.

Of the first of these criticisms, there is this to be said: It goes to the heart of Mr. Edel's account of James's inner life, for it is nothing less than a denial of the biographical model itself to illuminate the literary process. Mr. Edel's evidence is persuasive and abundant.

In the volume under review, for instance, Mr. Edel has unearthed a remarkable letter, dated June 17, 1905, in which William James declined membership in the recently established Academy of Arts and Letters. Both William and Henry had been members of the Academy's parent body, the National Institute of Arts and Letters, since its founding in 1898. But Henry had been elected to the new Academy four months earlier than William, and the latter responded by citing, among other reasons for his refusal to accept membership, "the fact that my younger and shallower and vainer brother is already in the Academy."

For myself, I find the criticism of undue length wholly unfounded. There is nothing trivial, nothing merely documentary, nothing irrelevant to an understanding of James's mind and the development of his work in this book.

"The Master" is filled with vivid details of friendships and quarrels and passions, of sustained hard work and terrible illnesses of mind and body, but its most dramatic focus is on three crucial episodes. The first is James's return to America in 1904 after his long residence in England. The second episode is the preparation and reception of the New York Edition. James devoted four years to this project, revising his fiction and writing the great series of Prefaces—still a unique record of the literary mind tracing a kind of natural history of the imagination in action. At the end of this labor, which James hoped would safeguard his reputation and bring an income in his old age, he found his first royalty statement amounted to the sum of \$211. The shock plunged him into a nervous breakdown, combined with the almost complete lack of critical appreciation for what he had accomplished. The only serious article to acknowledge the significance of the New York Edition was more or less planted by Edith Wharton—disbursed James of any hope that his enormous oeuvre would be given recognition in his lifetime.

But the grimmest shock of all, for James, was the coming of World War I.

The war brought his last literary projects to a standstill. To the extent that he was able, James devoted his last energies to supporting the British war effort, joining committees and working in hospitals. To the general shock was added a specific humiliation: He suddenly found that after his 40 years residence in England, he was now officially considered an alien and could no longer occupy his own house at Rye without the special permission of the police. This circumstance, compounded by his intense loyalty and affection for England and his unhappiness over America's reluctance to enter the war, prompted him in the end to become a British subject—an act that probably did more to damage and delay a just recognition of his achievements in his native country than anything intrinsic in his style or vision.

That recognition has come, however, and in Mr. Edel's monumental "Life" he has found a biographer equal to the quality and size of his achievement.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Tabarin  
4 Peter or Ivan  
8 Like some hints  
13 Wallach  
14 Greasy  
15 Beethoven symphony  
16 Viper's den  
17 Vague things  
19 Haggard title  
20 Bernstein and Lyons  
21 S.A. monkey  
23 Place for Dickens  
24 Mortar mixer  
27 Bank account abbr.  
28 French rulers  
30 La Scala number  
31 Worrier's affliction  
33 Freudian concerns  
34 External Prefix  
35 White wine  
36 Female unicorn  
37 Angel and devil's food  
38 Hockey term  
39 Kindly deity  
40 Air-raid signal

41 Ballads  
42 Asian weight  
43 Man in the ring  
44 City railways  
45 Poetic word  
46 Vertical  
49 Mediterranean people  
53 Munchausen uttering  
54 Conditional states  
57 Yourster  
58 Rubbish  
59 Prong  
60 Lineman  
61 Political offering  
62 Poems  
63 Social-worker innis

DOWN

1 Colonial seamstress  
2 Farewell in 50th state  
3 Summer drinks  
4 Cologne, talc, lotion, etc.  
5 Math word  
6 Choir voice  
7 Film Irishman with a daughter  
8 Altar-bound one

9 Roy et al.  
10 Lined yield  
11 Certain fier  
12 "Kapital"  
15 Barrow's exit  
18 Pirates' league  
22 Does bakery work  
24 Pocantico Hills name  
25 Change  
26 Beat the drum for  
28 Trust  
29 Pointed arch  
30 Envelope-flap material  
31 Useful  
32 Type of anesthetic  
37 Fendles  
39 Horses  
45 Ford  
46 Mussolini in-law  
48 "Bully" proclaimer  
49 Edlerie, to friends  
50 Word in division  
51 Ill-natured  
52 Hawaiian goose  
53 Dentist's degree  
55 Shipwreck one  
56 Policeman's org.



## American Susan Corrock 3d

## Miss Nadig Upsets Miss Proell in Downhill

By Fred Tupper

SAPPORO, Japan, Feb. 6 (UPI)—By the blink of an eye, Anne-Marie Proell of Austria, the overwhelming favorite, was beaten in the Olympic women's downhill ski race. The girl who beat her had never won an important race—until yesterday.

The girl is Marie-Therese Nadig of Switzerland, in just her second year of the big time. She is 17, apple-cheeked, green-eyed and wide through the hips, which may be frowned on elsewhere but is vital in the downhill, where weight is important and the center of gravity low. Miss Nadig weighs just under 140 pounds and is 5 feet 4 inches out of ski boots.

Her time was 1 minute 36.68 seconds for this 2,108-meter (6,916-foot) downhill course with its tricky turns and long, straightaway. The great Proell came home in 1:37, with Susan Corrock, 20, of Ketchikan, Idaho, a brave third, the first American to take a downhill medal since Penny Piton at Squaw Valley, Calif., in 1960, and only the second American ever to do so.

Susan was across in 1:37.68 and a rear resounded from the United

States contingent as her time flashed up, since she had started in 10th position and now led the field.

Miss Nadig won the race, she thinks, because she closely cut the last gate that turns into the stretch and Miss Proell took it wide. Anne-Marie overpowers a downhill generally but she couldn't build this one with the 51 curved gates, most of them large enough for a downhill, and her look of open-mouthed horror when she glanced at the scoreboard was an admission that by her own high standards she had flunked the course.

Defeat of the Austrian skier came as the second big blow to the nation's skiing hopes, before the games started. Proell's race, Karl Schranz was declared ineligible on charges of advertising ski equipment.

There was a "lucky 13" starting position, Miss Proell at 15 and there was no threat elsewhere. The French, always somewhere around the top, had Isabelle Mir finish fourth, with Rosi Steiner and Rod Mittermayer of West Germany in fifth and sixth. Among the other Americans, Karen Budge, Jackson Hole, Wyo., was 12th, Susan Corrock, Olympic Valley, Calif., 21st and Mary Lyn Cochran, Richmond, Va., 24th.



Marie-Therese Nadig ... lucky No. 13.

Miss Nadig had done little in 1971 but burst into bloom this winter. A fifth in the downhill at Val d'Isere, France, another fifth at Badgastein, Austria, and a second in the downhill at Grindelwald, Switzerland, had vaulted her into fourth position in the

World Cup standing, behind Miss Proell, who had won four of the five Cup downhill.

"I can't believe it," she said with her wide smile after her victory. "I skied well, although I could have done better over one of the jumps, but I skied into the vital gate leading to the finish well and that probably won it."

"I was not nervous because I had nothing to lose. I slept nine hours last night and had no dreams. I felt very relaxed. When she first skied, she goes to soccer games and even looks while watching them. She lives in a hamlet east of Zurich—Muns—where her father is an architect. There are three brothers and a sister; Miss Proell has seven brothers and seven sisters, most of them skiers.

Miss Corrock has been skiing since she was 6, but this was her best performance. In non-stop training this week, she had the best time of all, but the feeling was that the others had not gone that far.

Her coach, Hank Tauber, told her: "Be on line on the turns and get down your track on the center straightaways." "A downhill race is a frightening thing to most people," said Susan. "You have to have con-

trol and you can't make a single mistake. Today I did, and I didn't."

French Gambler SAPPORO, Japan, Feb. 6 (AP)—The French gambler on a slow track in the men's downhill and placed their top skier, World Cup leader Henri Duvillard, in the second seed.

In the subsequent draw, he received starting number 27. Duvillard normally would have been in the first seed—among the first 15 to come down, but the French exchanged Duvillard for younger Bernard Charvin.

Duvillard, at 145 pounds, is one of the lightest men in the field and is gambling the course will become stiffer and faster after it has been negotiated by the early seeds.

"The course is too soft and I would have no chance if I draw a starting place in the first 15. I know I am gambling, but that's the chance I must take. The stakes are high just like in a game of poker," Duvillard said.

The Frenchman continued: "If today's fair weather conditions prevail for the race, I guess I will have made a mistake." Duvillard had the eighth best time—1:55.05—in today's non-stop training dominated by Swiss skiers.

Roland Collombin flashed down the 2,336-meter track in 1:54.38, ahead of reigning world champion, Bernard Gansser, 1:55.21, and Walter Treich in 1:55.44 as the Swiss swept the top three places.

Other top times were: 4. Karl Cordin, Austria, 1:55.57; 5. Bob Cochran, Richmond, Va., 1:56.76; 6. Michael Lafferty, Eire, 1:56.77; 7. Henri Messner, Austria, 1:56.78.

Eric Poulsen Out

SAPPORO, Japan, Feb. 6 (UPI)—The Olympic Games ended for American Eric Poulsen yesterday when he fractured his right wrist in a training accident on the men's downhill.

A U.S. team spokesman said Poulsen, 31, from Olympic Valley, Calif., also tore ligaments in his right leg.

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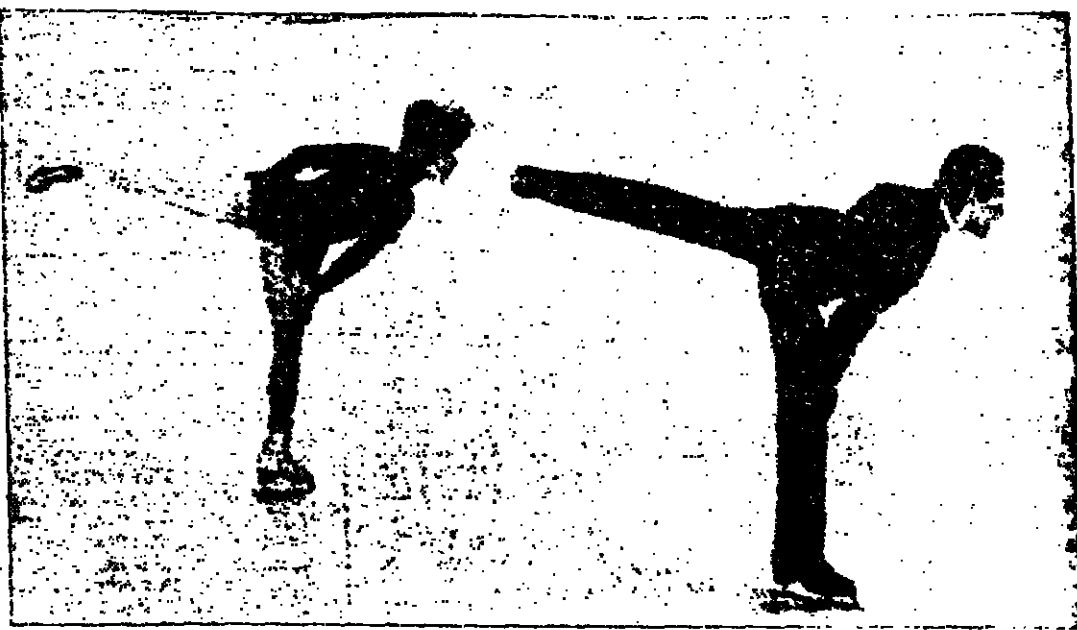
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PERFECT FIGURES—The Soviet Union duo of Irina Rodnina and Alexei Ulanov go through the compulsory figures en route to taking lead in pairs figure skating.

## Liquori Loses Slow Mile to Arese

By Neil Andrus

TORONTO, Feb. 6 (UPI)—Marty Liquori came up short in the stretch Friday night, just as he thought he might.

Twice he tried to challenge his European rival, Francesco Arese of Italy, on the last lap of a dawdling mile. Liquori sensed an absence of speed and settled for third place in the Maple Leaf indoor games.

Arese's winning time, 4 minutes 9.5 seconds, may go down as one of the slowest invitation mile victories of the season. But Liquori's 4:09.9 will be weighed carefully in the coming weeks as the 22-year-old Cedar Grove, N.J., Olympian intensifies his training program for Munich.

It was Liquori's first mile race since last August and his first defeat in 16-mile runs after an undefeated season that carried him to the world's No. 1 spot.

The weekly 600-yard duel between Martin McGrady and Lee Evans, the Olympic 400-meter champion, continued, with McGrady winning Friday night.

Running on the lead, where he has proved almost invulnerable in the past, McGrady, 28, subdued the stretch charge by Evans for a decisive five-yard victory in 1:08.7. The triumph reversed McGrady's defeat to Evans last week in the Wausau-Milwaukee Games.

Miss Toussaint Wins

Two athletes who displayed strength and speed en route to impressive victories were Cheryl Toussaint of the Atoms Track Club and Byron Dye, a 25-year-old mathematics teacher.

Miss Toussaint, the Pan-American Games gold medalist from Canada, and won a thrilling stretch duel in the women's 800 before the crowd of 13,000.

Dye, who will compete for Jamaica in the Olympics, uncharacteristically decided to take the early lead in the 1,000-yard run. The former New York University national champion outraced Joe Plachy of Czechoslovakia by five yards in 2:02.4.

Ralph Doubell, the Olympic 800-meter champion from Australia, ran third for most of the race until he pulled up on the last lap, the victim of a cramp in his left calf muscle.

Later, Doubell said he had suffered a torn Achilles tendon, which probably rules him out of the Olympics.

An incredibly slow pace by Liquori's former college teammate, Frank Murphy (1:05, 2:08.3; 3:11.7), negated any opportunity to study Liquori in depth during the mile.

## Feuerbach Sets Shot-Put Record

POCATELLO, Idaho, Feb. 6 (AP)—Al Feuerbach, 24, broke his world indoor record in the shot put here last night with a toss of 69 feet 3/4 inches in the Bennett track and field games at the Idaho State University Mtnidome.

His toss bettered his record of 68-11 set in 1971. Fred Speer had finished second with 65-0 1/4.

Tom Von Ruden won the 1,000-yard run in 2 minutes 6.7 seconds.

NHL Results

Friday's Games

Montreal 2, California 1 (Overtime)

2. J. Johnston, (Shawinigan)

Chicago 2, Vancouver 1 (O. Mull)

Saturday's Games

Boston 2, Detroit 3 (Westfall, Orr)

Philadelphia 2, Toronto 1 (Ashby, Kelly, Lemmery, Kite)

First road victory since Oct. 2.

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